





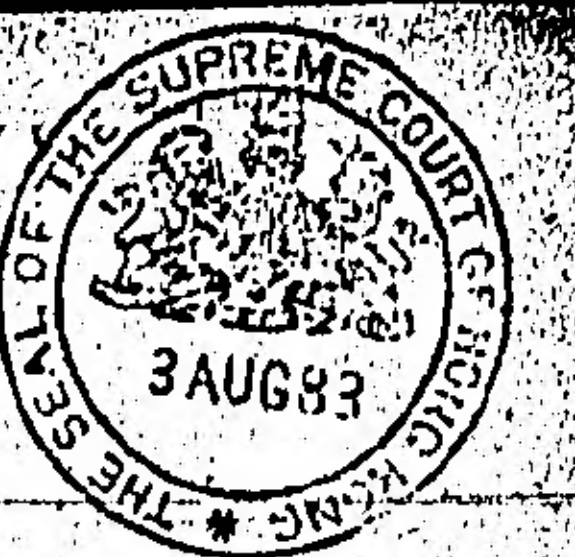








# The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 471.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

### LUMINOUS PAINT

LIFE BUOYS.  
MOORING BUOYS.  
BEACONS.  
PIER HEADS.  
CLOCK DIALS.  
LANTERNS for Magazines,  
&c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., have been appointed Agents for the Sale of the "PATENT LUMINOUS PAINT" in Hongkong, South China and Formosa.

They have now a large supply of the most requisite Colour, and have prepared a dark room, in which the illuminating power of this Paint is shown.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1883. [340]

## Insurances.

### YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,335.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 31st March, 1883.....Tls. 968,335.56

DIRECTORS.  
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.  
C. LUCAS, Esq., Wm. MEYER, Esq.,  
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

### THE MANCHESTER UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Underigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to Grant Policies on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World at CURRENT RATES, allowing an immediate cash discount of 25 per cent.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1883. [560]

THE Underigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

### RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470]

### GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAIHS 600,000, EQUAL \$315,315.33.  
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,852.97.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
Lee Siao, Esq., Lee Yai Lau, Esq.,  
Lo Yook Moon, Esq., Chu Chik Nung, Esq.

MANAGER—HAMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, etc., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRINCE STREET.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,200,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted on all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [105]

### INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the INSERVATORE DI BERGAMO, and Agent of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [148]

## Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

MONDAY, the 6th August.

FOR  
ONE NIGHT ONLY.

THE CELEBRATED LOFTUS TROUPE

now en route from Singapore in

S.S. "GLENOR" will perform

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S

famous comic opera

"PATIENCE."

With a strong cast.

Further Particulars will be duly announced.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1883. [603]

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day started as a SHARE and GENERAL BROKER.

FRED. ESSEX.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [609]

NOTICE.

I THE Underigned, have this day taken

Mr. RAPHAEL AARON GUBBAY into

CO-PARTNERSHIP with me in my Business. The

Business will henceforth be carried on under the

style or Firm of "COHEN & GUBBAY."

A. S. COHEN.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [608]

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

will conduct our Business at this Port, and

all Communications should be addressed to them.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents

at this Port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [606]

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

ON and after 1st August, 1883, Mr. V. V. H.

HANSEN will take charge of this Com-

pany's Station.

C. A. SCHULTZ.

Hongkong 31st July 1883. [602]

NOTICE.

WE have CLOSED Our Formosa Branch

and the Business in Swatow will be

carried on under the style of SCHAAR & Co.,

which Firm Mr. CHARLES LANGE DE LA

CAMP has been Authorized to Sign per

Curriculum.

DIRCKS & Co.,  
In Liquidation.

Swatow, 1st July, 1883. [575]

## To be Let.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us,

No. 11, Queen's Road Central.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs.

RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [607]

TO LET.

FOR ONE YEAR from June next, the New

BUNGALOW at the PEAK on R. B. Lot

25, now roofed in and nearly completed, the

property of Mr. J. ENSTON SQUIRE.

For all information, apply to

BIRD & PALMER.

Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [507]

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in the Hollywood

Road, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD.

Private Family.

For Particulars, apply to

M. A.

Office of this paper.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1883. [537]

TO LET.

N. O. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

late occupied by PACIFIC MAIL

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1883. [7]

TO LET.

ON PEDDAR'S HILL

WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY.

TWO SPACIOUS APARTMENTS.

COOL and AIRY.

For Particulars, apply to

Care of Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1883. [533]

TO LET FURNISHED.

FOR THREE MONTHS.

N. O. 3, WESTBOURNE VILLAS.

For Particulars, Apply to

Messrs. DANBY & LEIGH.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1883. [586]

TO BE LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

LIVE COMMODIOUS and well VENTILATED

ROOMS suitable for OFFICES

or a FAMILY DWELLING HOUSE at No. 24,

Praya Central, corner of Pottinger Street.

Apply on the Premises.

V. VINCENT.

No. 31, B. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1883. [597]

## Intimations.

### KELLY & WALSH'S

LIST OF CHEAP, PRACTICAL, USEFUL AND STANDARD BOOKS.

FORTY CENTS EACH.

Michod's Guide to Athletic Training.  
Baths and Bathing.  
The Heart and its Functions.  
Health in Schools.  
Exercise and Training.  
The House and its Surroundings.  
Personal Appearances in Health and Disease.  
The Skin and its Troubles.  
Alcohol, its use and abuse.  
Premature Death, its promotion and prevention.  
Dictionary of Daily Blunders.  
Dictionary of Mythology.  
Rejected Addresses by Horace and James Smith.  
Dictionary of English Proverbs.  
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.  
Poker, How to Play it, by one of its Victims.  
The Secret of a Clear Head.

FORTY CENTS EACH.

Plutarch's Lives for every day Readers.  
De Quincey's Confessions of an English Opium Eater.  
Reasons why we believe the Bible.  
Handy Classical Dictionary.  
Familiar English Quotations.  
Familiar Latin Quotations.  
Familiar French Quotations.  
The Secretary's Assistant and Correspondent's Guide.  
Moore's Lalla Rookh.  
Handy Book of Synonyms.  
The New Testament and the Revised Version.  
Elizabeth or the Exiles of Siberia.  
Bible Truths with Shakespearean Parallels.  
Common Mind Troubles.  
The Habitation in Relation to Health.

Enquire Within—upon Everything—New Edition.....\$ 1.00.  
Every Man his own Lawyer—completely revised.....2.50.  
Live and Learn, a Guide to Correct Writing and Speaking.....1.00.  
A New Dictionary of Quotations from Greek, Latin and Modern Languages with Index to more than 15,000 words.....3.00.  
The Newspaper and General Reader's Companion.....1.00.  
The Sight and how to preserve it, by Angell.....0.60.  
Etiquette of Good Society.....0.75.

### FRANCE, CHINA AND TONQUIN.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS HAVE A SPECIAL BEARING ON THIS SUBJECT.  
Across-Christy, being the Narrative of a Journey of Exploration through the South China Border Lands from Canton to Mandalay by Archibald R. Colquhoun, with 3 specially prepared Maps, 30 facsimiles of native drawings and 300 Illustrations, 2 vols.....\$12.50.  
Histoire des Relations de la Chine avec l'Annam-Vietnam du XVIIe au XIXe Siècle, d'après des documents Chinois par G. Devéria. Ouvrage accompagné d'une Carte.....3.00.  
La Conquête du Ton-Kin par vingt-sept Français Sous le Commandement du Jean Dupuis.....0.75.  
La Province Chinoise du Yun-Nan par Emile Rocher, 2 vols.....7.50.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1883. [560]

### W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

VERY ELEGANT PLUSH PHOTOGRAPH-SCREENS TO HOLD 4, 8, AND 12 CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS.  
PHOTO ALBUMS in Great Variety.  
CARD CASES, PURSES, LETTER CASES, POCKET BOOKS in Russia and other Leathers.  
POCKET AND SPORTSMAN'S KNIVES.

BEATTY'S BEETHOVEN ORGANS.

20 STOPS, VERY EFFECTIVE VARIETY AND VERY CHEAP.

A very fine collection of PHOTOGRAPHS OF FASHIONABLE BEAUTIES from the very large Boudoir Size to the Ordinary Cabinet Size.

LARGE PLUSH PHOTOFRAMES TO SUIT.  
DITSON'S MUSIC BOOKS.

GEMS OF DANCE. GEMS OF STRAUSS.  
AND ALL OTHERS IN THE SERIES.

NEW FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY. NEW SEASIDE LIBRARY.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

W. BREWER,  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1883. [703]

### "NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

JUST RECEIVED.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF MALTESE LACE AND SILVER FILIGREE WORK, COMPRISING—

White and Black Silk Trimming Lace.  
Cotton Trimming Lace.  
Silk Handkerchief Border.  
Silk Circular and Square D'oyeys.  
Black and White Silk Filigree.  
Silk Parasol Cover.  
Cotton Parasol Cover.  
Silk Veil and Scarf.  
Silk Collar and Cuffs.  
Silk Collar Breast Pendant.  
Cotton Collar Breast Pendant.  
and Black Silk Necktie.  
Silk Mittens.

AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

ANY OF THE ABOVE ORDERED THROUGH THIS "STORE" WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT COST PRICE.

FRESH MALTESE CIGARETTES from \$0.70 to \$2.50 per 100.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1883. [58]

### SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

### SAYLE & CO.

WE ARE SHOWING EX "GLENBARN."

VERY FINE INDIA LONG-CLOTHS.

NORMAN STRIPE DRESS MATERIALS.

White ALL OVER TUCKINGS—A New White Dress Material.

COLOURED CHECKED ZEPHYRS for washing dresses.

POMPADOUR SILKS, cashmeres and delaines for summer dressing gowns.

A Fresh Assortment of Best Silk and Wool FLANNELS.

French Embroidered Pongee Silk TRIMMINGS.

An entirely New Stock of Ladies' PARASOLS.

Leaded Plain and Fancy COLLARS.

Children's White Silk and Spun Silk SOCKS in all sizes.

Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES in all the latest styles.

A Fresh Delivery of Atkinson's SCENTS. A few Specialties in BOOKS.

SEWING MACHINES in all the Leading makes, &c., &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [249]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros,

Vegueros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Ha-

bano of all makes, quality guaranteed, TOBACCO

of all Brands, at moderate prices. Fancy Goods

from the Parisian markets, Mezzochino, Ficus

Jewellery of Choice Designs, Sun Hats, &c., &c.,

Commissions Encouraged.

JOSE M. BASA.

No. 31, B. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [341]

WOODBERRY COTTON CANVAS.

No. 1 to 10.

WOODBERRY RAVENS DUCK, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20.

U. S. HAMMOCK DUCK, 22 inches wide.

AMERICAN COTTON DRILL.

COTTON TWINE, 6, 7, 8 Fold.

HENRY'S CANVAS, No. 1.

"WILLIAM DOLAN."

31, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 31st June, 1883. [499]

## Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"ARABIC,"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN—PASSENGERS—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa), within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1883. [2]

## Intimations.



1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26



Other new appointments which have been considered indispensable by the Governor and Executive Council show an increase in salaries of \$9,612. But, against these different increases must be set off reductions which have been already effected, or which it is proposed to make, causing a saving of \$15,518. The details of these different additions and reductions are set forth in the schedule A annexed.

Increases earned, as well as increases to salaries and personal allowances which have already been sanctioned, show an increase of \$6,348, whilst those which are recommended amount to \$3,264. Deducting from these the increases and personal allowances which have already been sanctioned, there is a net increase under this head of \$6,416, full details of which will be found in the annexed schedule B.

Another increase, which, however, only apparent, arises from the salaries and allowances of certain officers of works being included in the Surveyor General's Staff. These appointments were originally only temporary, and were charged against the Public Works on which the several officers were employed. But they have continued to be so employed for a number of years, and with the large increase of works with which the Surveyor General has now been charged, their employment can no longer be considered temporary, and it appears therefore more regular that they should be borne on the permanent Staff of the Surveyor General's Department. The details of these salaries amounting to \$4,116, are shown in the annexed schedule C.

Allowances and contingencies, some of which have been authorised as a necessary consequence of the increase to the Sanitary Staff, and to the Harbour Department, and others which are recommended, amount, after deducting decreases, to a net sum of \$4,929. For details a reference is invited to the schedule D annexed.

The total increases to salaries, allowances, and contingencies amount to \$40,401, and the decreases to \$17,348, leaving a net increase of \$23,053.

Services exclusive of Establishments show a large increase of \$89,451, full details of which will be found in schedule E.

The largest item under this head is \$55,000 for arrears of payments on account of the Postal Convention for the years 1880-81-82, which have not been settled. This sum represents the amounts which have been provided in the estimates of previous years, and is therefore only a revote. Probably a further sum will have to be voted on this account, but as the amount to be contributed by the Colony has not yet been finally settled, I have thought it better at present to ask for a revote only, as the supplementary sum required is not ascertained. On account of the Postal Convention for next year an increase of \$7,000 has been inserted, in order to bring the amount up to the sum which has been voted by the Finance Committee, after careful consideration of the correspondence which has passed between the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Treasury, and the Imperial Post Office referring to this subject.

The next item in importance is \$10,052 for the expenses of management of the Opium Revenue Department, and of supervision of the licensed Boiling Establishments. The issuing of licences by Government direct to individuals instead of granting the sole privilege of issuing such licences to a Farmer has yielded net in three months more than was expected. The Government has therefore been successful, and has shown Government that it has hitherto disposed of the Farm at too low a figure. Should, however, any offer be made next year that the Governor in Council would feel justified in accepting, no doubt His Excellency would be disposed to entertain it, and in such case this item would be struck out of the Estimates. The increase is apparent therefore rather than real, as it is more than covered by the increased Revenue, on the collection of which it is expended.

The Harbour Master has represented the necessity of applying his Department with two Steam-Launches, for the cost of which a sum of \$7,200 has been inserted in the Estimates. This Department has not a single Steam-Launch at present. Much valuable time will be saved by the substitution of Steam-Launches for pulling boats, and a reference to Schedule A will show that a saving will be effected in the crews when the Launches come into use.

An increase of \$3,039 has been inserted under the head of Grant-in-Aid of Schools. The Secretary of State has given instructions that the amount provided in the Estimates for this purpose should in no case be exceeded, and the provision this year proved insufficient to meet the claims for the year under the conditions of the Grant-in-Aid Scheme in the course of last year, which consequently had all to be reduced by 14 per cent. It is hoped that the increased provision now made will enable Government to satisfy all claims that may be earned this year, which will be paid in the early part of 1884.

\$2,700 has been inserted for rent of quarters of married Police. A number of Constables recently enlisted at home brought their wives and families with them. The Police Barracks being already overcrowded, it was necessary for this as well as other reasons, being extremely urgent, there was no room to accommodate the married men, and allowances for quarters had necessarily to be authorised. The inconvenience of sending out married recruits has been duly represented, and it is anticipated that no more will arrive.

\$1,500 in excess of last year has been provided for passages of the Police, as some time-expired men will have to be sent back to England and India.

In pensions there is a reduction of \$6,000 owing to a pension having recently lapsed by death of the grantee.

No change has been made in Charitable Allowances and Transport.

Works, Buildings, Roads, Streets, and Bridges are so fully detailed in the annexed Schedules F and G, that no special remarks seem to be necessary. The former item, which includes Lighthouses, exceeds the Estimate of this year by \$1,250 only, whilst the latter is \$1,350 less. A separate Estimate H will, however, be found annexed, showing the extraordinary Public Works which it is proposed to undertake during 1884, in the view of carrying out the Sanitary recommendations of Mr. Chadwick, and also the anticipated expenditure on account of the Taitam water works. The former amount to a sum of \$172,000, which it is proposed to defray by means of a loan, as will be found more fully explained further on. The Taitam water works having, in accordance with the directions of the Secretary of State, to be charged against the Special Fund, now merged in the General Funds of the Colony, the amount required will also have to be voted, as was done last year, to be paid out of reserved balances. Neither the expenditure, nor that on account of Sanitary Works, have consequently been included in the Estimates for 1884. Separate votes for the sums required will be asked for.

Under the head of Miscellaneous there is an apparent increase of \$16,375 for printing, stationery, coal, &c., for all the Departments, which have hitherto been charged to the Audit Department, making the expenditure of that Department appear unreasonably high. This transfer has been taken into account in comparing the estimates of Departmental Expenditure for the years 1883 and 1884. A sum of \$2,000 has been introduced for losses on Exchange on remittances to England. No provision has hitherto been made for this item, for which it has been customary to take a supplementary vote.

Under Military Expenditure an excess of \$3,678 will be seen, which is also due to anticipated Exchange, the rate at which payment of the Military contribution is to be made having been set down at 3/2 instead of 3/6.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF 1882.

The Accounts of Receipts and Expenditure for the past year, which have been already published, show a surplus of Revenue of \$1,472,116.

The Receipts were \$102,679.88 in excess of the Estimates for 1882, and \$88,720.31 in excess of the Receipts for 1881, excluding from consideration the sums paid as Premium on land sales, which in the year 1881 amounted to no less than \$203,659.20.

The increase shown under the head of Opium Monopoly is owing to one of the monthly instalments for 1881 having been paid in 1880, whilst there were twelve instalments recovered in 1882. The increases under the heads of Rents of Land, Stone Quarries, Police and other Rates, Postage, Fees on Shipping, Scamers, Fees on Surveys of Steamships, Registry of Vehicles, Medical Fees on Emigration, and Light Dues, all indicate healthy progress in the prosperity of the Colony, and the considerable decrease under the head of Stamps is in my opinion not unsatisfactory, as the high figures shown by the accounts of 1881 were attributable to the wild speculations in land which collapsed at the commencement of 1882. The collections in 1882 under this head exceeded those of 1880 by nearly \$27,000.

The sum of \$18,339.77 which was received last year for Premium on land sales is not shown in the return of receipts, as it has been decided, that receipts from this source should be considered as Capital and not as Revenue, but this amount has been duly brought to account, and is included in the Assets of the Colony on 31st December last.

As regards Expenditure, the Estimates for 1882 have been exceeded by \$43,191, and the expenditure of 1882 has exceeded that of 1881 by \$113,223. Works and Buildings account for \$63,744 of this latter increase, and Roads, Streets, and Bridges for \$6,369.

Comparing payments with Estimates for the past year, the following have been the principal excesses:—

Works and Buildings, \$89,374.37

Miscellaneous Services, \$2,971.00

Medical, \$1,182.81

2. Miscellaneous Services include:—

\$4,098.70 for expenses connected with the Sanitary Commission.

\$3,365.74 Furniture for Government House.

\$8,221.93 Reception of the Princess.

and \$3,795.67 for photographs of Hongkong. I may here state that it has hitherto been found impossible to obtain any definite offer for the photographs which the Secretary of State directed should be disposed of.

3. Pensions included \$6,000 to Sir John Small since lapsed, and an increase in Police Pensions.

4. Medical is principally on account of the heavy expenses for rations, diet, &c.

The excesses over estimates in the Colonial Secretary's and Audit Departments are owing to a portion of Colonial Secretary's pay for 1881 being paid in 1882, and excess in the contingencies for printing forms for all Departments, Stationery, &c., and in the Fire Brigade, in consequence of damage done to Plans during an extensive fire.

The principal decreases as compared with Estimates are the following:—

Post Office, \$26,253.16

Lighting, \$9,185.68

The former of these items is not a real saving, as the contribution of this Colony towards the expenses of Postal Contract was not claimed, and has not been paid for the years 1880, 1881, and 1882. The Colony is therefore still liable for these payments, provision for which has, as already explained, been made in next year's Estimates.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The balance of Assets at the beginning of the present year was \$1,148,654.00

The Revenue of the present year may now be estimated at \$1,296,000.00

The expenditure of 1883, revised, and including supplementary votes, is estimated at \$1,200,000.00

Estimated balance Assets, \$1,244,654.00

The following is an Approximate Estimate of the cost of different public works, the construction of which has either been already sanctioned, or has for some time past been under consideration:—

Taitam Water Works, \$600,000.00

Breakwater, balance, 100,000.00

New Canal, 100,000.00

New Central School, or Victoria College, 100,000.00

Five New Schools, 150,000.00

Repairs and Extensions of Police Barracks, 125,000.00

\$1,075,000.00

These works will take several years to complete, and part of their cost will be provided for out of the current revenue of the year when they are undertaken. The reserve balances will therefore be amply sufficient to defray the remainder of the expenditure incurred on their account.

There are other extraordinary Public Works which it is proposed to undertake in accordance with recommendations made by Mr. Chadwick in his report on the Sanitary State of Hongkong. These are as follows:—

SANITARY WORKS—EXTRAORDINARY.

1. Steam Drivage, 800,000.00

2. New Canal, 100,000.00

3. Drainage and Sewerage (this year), 45,158.00

4. Old Sanitary Works (this year), 45,158.00

5. Estimated Expenditure (next year) on Sanitary Works and Buildings, Drainage, &c., 175,000.00

Other Sanitary Works recommended in Mr. Chadwick's Report, to be undertaken after 1884, about \$55,000.00

\$1,225,000.00

For these Extraordinary Sanitary Works, which will also require several years to complete, a further sum estimated at \$1,000,000 is required. It seems a proper course to adopt to defray these extraordinary works from a loan, which, however, need not be raised until the available assets have been exhausted, that is, not before the year 1885. It has been suggested, therefore, and the Finance Committee have approved the suggestion, that the money required for these extraordinary works should be advanced from reserved balances, to be subsequently refunded when the loan has been effected. The reserved balances would then remain available for defraying ordinary expenditure on Public Works, as well as that on the Taitam Water Works, which, according to the Secretary of State's instructions, was to be paid for out of the Special Fund now included in these balances.

There is another large Public Work under consideration; the execution of which has also been recommended by the Finance Committee, viz., the continuation of the Praya Wall and Military Authorities. The cost of this work, estimated at \$2,000,000, will, if sanctioned by the Secretary of State, also have to be met by means of a loan, which, in such case, would have to be raised for a million and a quarter dollars, not much more than one year's revenue of the Colony.

W. H. MARSH,

Colonial Secretary and Auditor-General.

THE CANTON-HONGKONG WA HOP TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Mr. Bulkeley Johnson—I beg to move "That His Excellency the Governor be asked to lay on the table copies of correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce and the Colonial Secretary relative to the application of the Canton-Hongkong Wa-Hop Telegraph Company to lay a cable across the harbour."

This motion of which I have given notice, asking that certain papers connected with the application of the

Canton-Hongkong Wa-Hop Telegraph Company to lay a cable across the harbour be laid on the table for its object to elicit from Your Excellency some declaration or explanation regarding the circumstances of the decision which has been arrived at with regard to the application which I have referred to, in order that the colony may be rescued from what I consider to be a position of very great discredit. The Canton-Hongkong Telegraph Company is, as everyone knows, exclusively a Chinese company, formed for the purpose of connecting Canton with the opposite side of the harbour by a land line of electric telegraph, and for the further object of connecting Canton with the maritime cables which have their terminus in this port. I believe the Company's application for support to the administration of your predecessor met with a promise of very cordial support, and I believe that promise had the approval of the entire mercantile community. The Company subsequently applied to the Chamber of Commerce for support in its application to the Government for permission to lay a cable across the harbour. The Chamber, in the first place, wrote to the Company through its manager asking whether the Company were prepared to give certain guarantees. Firstly, that all messages conveyed over the line would be sent at a uniform tariff; secondly, as to whether all lines of maritime communication would be entitled to pass their messages over the land line of the Company; and, thirdly, whether the Company would give guarantees that all reasonable regulations of the Hongkong Government with regard to the cable would be carried out. The manager promptly gave the requisite guarantees, and the Chamber of Commerce wrote to the Government, warmly supporting the application of the Company for permission to lay a cable across the harbour. I must say the Chamber received with great surprise the announcement that the home Government had declined to accede to the application, without giving any reasons for their refusal. I think the decision is a most deplorable one, and to use a Chinese expression, is calculated to blacken the face of this colony. On the one hand we have a British minister at Peking using every effort to induce the Chinese Government to consent to the laying of an English cable to various open ports along the coast of China, and we know the obloquy with which the Chinese Government is loaded because it refuses to adopt Western methods of progress; and now we have the spectacle of the Government of this colony refusing to lend its support to an enterprise which has for its object the laying of a cable across this harbour, notwithstanding the fact that reasonable guarantees have been given for the protection of the public. Sir, I can only say that I hope you will be able to give some explanation which will relieve us from a position which I believe to be one, as it at present stands, of national and colonial disgrace.

Mr. P. Ryrie—I rise to second the motion of my hon. friend on my right. I confess that I shared the view of the Government some time ago when it was known, or suspected, for it was not actually known, that the Great Northern Telegraph Company, or rather the Great Northern Telegraph Company, had claimed to have a monopoly of landing all marine cables on the coast of China. I have been given to understand to-day, by a gentleman connected with the Great Northern Company, that the monopoly has been abandoned, and they no longer oppose the landing of cables by any company. Under these circumstances, I cordially support my hon. friend.

The Governor—in reply to the hon. member, I beg to state that there is no objection whatever to lay on the table copies of the correspondence referred to. On the contrary, I have always been, throughout my long career as a Colonial Governor, in favour of the greatest degree of publicity respecting public affairs which may be compatible with the interests of the public service. With regard to the matter of the Wa-Hop Telegraph Company, I take this opportunity of stating that there is no objection on the part of the Colonial Government to that Company laying a cable from the present terminus at Kowloon to this City—a distance of about four miles. But the Imperial Government have given strict instructions, that all applications in connection with the subject of telegraphic extension shall be referred for consideration to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Accordingly, the late Attorney-General of the Government (Mr. Marsh) so referred the first application of the Wa-Hop Telegraph Company. The result was to this effect:—"Her Majesty's Government have thought it well, in view of the present complicated condition of telegraphic arrangements in China, that the permission which has been applied for should, not be granted." I have recently forwarded for favourable consideration a second application from the Wa-Hop Telegraph Co. That is how the matter stands now.

The Council then adjourned sine die.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the above company was held at the Company's office on the afternoon of the 27th ulto. There were present:—The Hon. P. Ryrie (chairman), Messrs. W. H. Forbes, H. L. Dalrymple, A. C. Galt, (directors), T. Jackson, A. B. Johnson, B. Layton, Douglas Jones, E. George, J. D. Ball, and J. B. Coughtrie, secretary, representing 1676 shares, personally, or by proxy.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, the business before us to-day is the confirmation of a series of special resolutions which we passed at a meeting held on the 12th July. The resolutions were then read by the Chairman, who moved that "the seven special resolutions passed at the extraordinary meeting of shareholders held on the 12th July, 1883, be and are hereby confirmed."

Mr. Dalrymple seconded, and the motion was unanimously carried.

This concluded the business of the meeting, but before separating the Chairman asked those present to lose no time in sending in their old scrip for substitution by the new scrip.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the offices, in Queen's Road, this afternoon (July 30th), at 3 o'clock. There were present:—Messrs. E. R. Bunker (chairman), W. Reimers and the Hon. E. Bulkeley Johnson (directors), Messrs. J. F. C. de Rosa, M. B. Polshinsky, A. C. Cohen, H. Foss, Hon. Phineas Ryrie, A. F. Pereira, V. C. de Rocha, J. M. Armstrong, L. Hauschild, F. A. Orazio, G. R. Lammer, and Mr. P. A. de Costa, secretary.

The following report was placed before the meeting:—

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the usual Statement of Accounts for the half-year ending 30th June last.

After paying running expenses, salaries, premium, repairs, and all other outgoings, there remains, including \$26,501.35 brought forward from last account, the sum of \$95,070.00 in credit of Profit and Loss Account. From this the Directors recommend that \$35,000, or 6 per cent on the Capital, be paid as dividend for the half-year, that \$15,000 be placed at credit of Depreciation Fund, and that \$2,570 be appropriated as Directors' and Auditors' fees, leaving a balance of \$41,320.95 to be carried forward to

new account, to meet the Dock Company's account against the *Powan*, amounting to about \$17,000, and part-payment of new boilers for the *Kiu-Kiang*, contracted for \$27,000 in full.

The *White Cloud* and *Powan*, having been thoroughly overhauled and made good for many years, have resumed their places on the Macao and Canton lines respectively.

The *Kiu-Kiang*, while on her voyage from Canton to this port on the 13th June, was unfortunately extinguished before much damage had been done. She has been repaired and again placed on the Night line between Hongkong and Canton. Being insured to the extent of five-sevenths of her value, the proportion of repairs to be borne by the Company will be inconsiderable.

The *Spark* not being well suited to the Company's service, the Directors availed themselves of an opportunity to dispose of her for the sum of \$3,000. Mr. McIver is absent from the Board on leave. Mr. W. Reimers and the Honourable F. B. Johnson retire by rotation, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The retiring Auditors, Messrs. L. Hauschild and T. Arnold, offer themselves for re-election.

E. R. BUNKER, Chairman.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1883.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting after which,

The Chairman called attention to the Report of the board of directors for the last half year stating that it would be seen that the company was in a much better position than heretofore. During the current half year there would be no extraordinary expenses to meet which had not been already mentioned. The repairs to the *Powan* were only estimated while the new boilers of the *Kiu-Kiang* had been contracted for \$27,000 in full. The reserve fund of the company now stood at \$200,000, and the shareholders were to be consulted on the present strengthened position of the Company, and he felt pleased to recommend the payment of a larger dividend than had hitherto been paid. He would therefore propose that the report as presented be adopted.

Mr. Polshinsky seconded the motion and was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then said the next business was the election of two directors, Messrs. Reimers and Johnson retire by rotation but were eligible for re-election. He would propose that they be re-elected.

Hon. P. Ryrie said he had much pleasure in carrying unanimously.

The retiring auditors, Messrs. L. Hauschild and T. Arnold were unanimously re-elected upon the motion of Mr. Reimers seconded by Mr. Foss.

The Chairman thanked those present for their attendance and informed the shareholders that the dividends would be payable to-morrow.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Foss, terminated the proceedings.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the seventeenth ordinary meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 31st July, 1883, at 4 o'clock p.m.:—

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the accompanying Statement of Accounts for the twelve months to the 30th April last.

During the period under review Net Premium amounting to \$79,070.00 was received, and Working Account shows a balance at credit of \$204,417.65 which the Directors recommend to be appropriated as follows:—

These charges are now being carried out, the first instalment of \$10,000 being paid on the 12th inst.

A Dividend of 15 per cent on Contributions, payable to all Contributors to business, whether Shareholders or not, is recommended.

To be carried forward to new account, 107,417.65

INCREASE OF CAPITAL AND RESERVATION OF SHAREHOLDERS.

At Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders held on June 28th, 1883, it was decided to increase the nominal Capital of the Company from \$100,000 to \$200,000, and the paid-up Capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000 by the issue of 15,000 New Shares of \$5 each, on the issue of \$5 per Share will be \$75,000.

It was further decided to offer the New Shares (to be proportionately registered on June 30th, 1883, at 3 1/2 per cent premium in the proportion of twenty New Shares to one Old Share).

These shares are now being carried out, the first instalment of \$10,000 being paid on July 1st, and the second of \$10,000 on October 1st, 1883.

At the same Meeting it was resolved to subdivide the existing 60 Shares of \$500 each paid up into 12,000 Shares of \$5 each.

With the increased Capital the Company will possess 24,000 Shares of \$5 each paid-up.

THE ASSURANCE FUND.

New Shares and Old Shares received as premium on the New Shares and will stand at \$200,000.

During the year Mr. J. H. Havel, owing to Messrs. Blythe & Co. retiring from business in Hongkong, has resigned his seat on the Board.

Mr. McIver and Mr. E. S. Saxon retire by rotation, and offer themselves for re-election.

The Auditors, Messrs. L. Hauschild, F. A. Orazio, G. R. Lammer, and Mr. P. A. de Costa, offer themselves for re-election.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1883.

M. E. SAKOON, Chairman.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the directors to be presented at the ordinary meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Company's hotel, at 4 o'clock p.m., on Tuesday, the 31st July, 1883:—

In accordance with Section 53 of the Articles of Association, the Directors beg now to submit to you their Half-yearly Report with Statement of Accounts for the six months ending 30th June, 1883.

HOTEL BUILDING.

The repairs referred to in the last Report have been carried out at a cost of \$583.46. The Directors are assured by the Surveyors that the Building is now in a thoroughly satisfactory condition.

LEASE.

Negotiations respecting the new Lease are still pending.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

After deducting such *pro rata* proportion of Fire Insurance, Taxes, allowance of Rent, Repairs, &c., as is chargeable on the period under review, this account shows a balance of \$7,989.73, of which amount the Directors, with the concurrence of the Shareholders, propose to distribute a dividend of \$3 per share, thus absorbing a sum of \$6,000, and to write the balance \$1,989.73 off "Hotel and Furniture" account.

DIRECTORS.

According to Section 82 of the Articles of Association, two of the Directors, Messrs. W. K. Hughes and H. C. James retire from the Board, but are eligible for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. J. H. Cox and W. de St. Croix, who offer themselves for re-election.

H. G. JAMES, Chairman.

CHINESE MEMORIALS TO GOVERNORS MACDONNELL AND HENNESSY.

GREAT MEETING AT THE TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

A specially convened meeting of the leading Chinese residents of the colony was held on Sunday the 22nd July at noon in the hall of the Tung Wa Hospital for the purpose of considering a proposal that the Chinese community should erect suitable memorials to Sir Richard MacDonnell and Sir John Pope Hennessy as a mark of recognition for the services rendered to the Chinese community during their separate terms of office as Governors of the colony. There was a large attendance, including nearly the whole of the principal Chinese merchants and other commercial notabilities in the colony. Dr. Ho Kai

who appeared at the Kennedy Memorial Meeting in the City Hall as the representative of the Chinese community, it may be noted, was conspicuous by his absence. On the motion of Mr. Lee Tuk Cheong, President of the Tung Wa Hospital, Mr. Ho Kai, the ex-president of the institution, was called to the chair. In introducing the subject Mr. Amel, (speaking in Chinese of course) delivered an eloquent address of which the following is a translation:—

Gentlemen,—I am rising to speak on the subject for which we have met, I shall first ask Mr. Wei Yuk whether the memorials in the record book of this Hospital is supposed to be a translation of the speeches made at the City Hall on the occasion of the Kennedy and MacDonnell Memorial meeting at which Chief Justice Sir George Phillips acted as chairman. Mr. Wei Yuk has informed me that the memorials are a record of what took place at that meeting, and after reading the record I have to say that in my opinion the remarks passed at that meeting were slightly cast upon the Chinese. At the meeting, in question Dr. Ho Kai was asked, "How much could the Chinese subscribe?" Dr. Ho Kai instead of asking the gentleman who put the question to show much the European community could subscribe, simply said he could not tell what amount the Chinese could subscribe, there were so few of them present, and that he could not answer the question without consulting the Chinese. In my opinion the action taken by Dr. Ho Kai showed great lack of courage and judgement, as he ought, before taking upon himself to represent us, to have consulted us before-hand and have made himself acquainted to a certain extent as to our views and as to what amount was likely to be raised for the memorial in question. That meeting was postponed till the 24th instant to enable Dr. Ho Kai to give some idea of what would be the amount subscribed by the Chinese. I may mention that I was proposed as a member of the memorial committee, but I declined to stand in consequence of the slight which I considered had been cast upon the Chinese. The question I have already alluded to as having been put to Dr. Ho Kai appeared to me in this light. "If the Chinese can collect a larger subscription than the foreign community they will be allowed to co-operate in erecting the two memorials; but in the event of the Chinese subscription being found less than that of the foreigners, they will be requested to do their best



ONE of the most inexplicable acts of Her Majesty's Government in connection with the history of Hongkong is undoubtedly the refusal of the Secretary of State to sanction the landing in this colony of a submarine cable to connect the land line of the Canton-Hongkong-Wa Hop Telegraph Company at the terminus of the Chinese mainland with the city of Victoria. This exhibition of childish perverseness, for it is nothing else, on the part of Lord Kimberley, who was at the time Colonial Secretary, cannot by any possible means be attributed to reasonable political causes; we are therefore constrained to believe that his lordship's judgment was either warped or misled by gross misrepresentations from the Hongkong government, or underhand influences of a powerful character were at work, which ultimately induced the Imperial government to issue the meanest and most contemptible ukase we ever remember to have seen associated with a Liberal government in free and enlightened Great Britain.

For months before the edict of Lord Kimberley was published, prohibiting the landing of the Chinese company's cable on this island, it was currently reported in the Colony that such prohibition was certain to be enforced. That was a plain proof in itself that powerful influence of some kind or other, both within this Colony and in England, had been invoked to perpetrate a most contemptible act of injustice. What that powerful underhand influence was, everybody knows right well; but nobody cares to open out their minds on the subject.

What are the facts of the case? At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on July 20th. Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON, in asking that certain correspondence between the Government and the Chamber of Commerce, relating to the matter, be laid on the table said:—

"This motion of which I have given notice, asking that certain papers connected with the application of the Canton-Hongkong-Wa Hop Telegraph Company to lay a cable across the harbour be laid on the table, has for its object to elicit from Your Excellency some declaration or explanation regarding the circumstances of the decision which has been arrived at with regard to the application which I have referred to, in order that the colony may be rescued from what I consider to be a position of very great discredit. The Canton-Hongkong Telegraph Company is, as everyone knows, exclusively a Chinese company, formed for the purpose of connecting Canton with the opposite side of the harbour by a land line of electric telegraph, and for the further object of connecting Canton with the maritime cables which have their terminus in this port. I believe the Company's application for support to the administration of your predecessor met with a promise of very cordial support, and I believe that promise had the approval of the entire mercantile community. The Company subsequently applied to the Chamber of Commerce for support in its application to the Government for permission to lay a cable across the harbour. The Chamber, in the first place, wrote to the Company through its manager asking whether the Company were prepared to give certain guarantees that the line would be kept at a uniform tariff; secondly, as to whether all lines of maritime communication would be entitled to pass their messages over the land line of the Company; and, thirdly, whether the Company would give guarantees that all reasonable regulations of the Hongkong Government with regard to the cable would be carried out. The manager promptly gave the requisite guarantees, and the Chamber of Commerce then wrote to the Government, warmly supporting the application of the Company for permission to lay a cable across the harbour. I must say the Chamber received with great surprise the announcement that the home Government had declined to accede to the application, without giving any reasons for their refusal. I think the decision is a most deplorable one, and to use a Chinese expression, is calculated to blacken the face of this colony. On the one hand we have a British minister at Peking using every effort to induce the Chinese Government to consent to the laying of an English cable to various open ports along the coast of China, and we know the colony with which the Chinese Government is loaded because it refused to adopt Western methods of progress; and now we have the spectacle of the Government of this colony refusing to lend its support to an enterprise which has for its object the laying of a cable across this harbour, notwithstanding the fact that reasonable guarantees have been given for the protection of the public. Sir, I can only say that I hope you will be able to give us some explanation which will relieve us from a position which I believe to be one, as it at present stands, of national and colonial disgrace."

In second Mr. JOHNSON'S proposal, Mr. P. RYRICK confessed that at one time he shared the view taken by the Government as he was then under the impression that the Great Northern Telegraph Company had claimed to have a monopoly of landing all marine cables on the coast of China; but as that notion had been exploded by reliable information which had been furnished him, he cordially supported his colleague's action. His Excellency in reply remarked:—

"With regard to the matter of the Wa Hop Telegraph Company, I take this opportunity of stating that there is no objection on the part of the Colonial Government to that Company laying a cable from the present terminus at Kowloon to this City—a distance of about four miles. But the Imperial Government have given strict instructions that all applications in connection with the subject of telegraphic extension shall be referred for consideration to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Accordingly, the late Administrator of the Government (Mr. Marsh) so referred the first application of the Wa Hop Telegraph Company. The reply was to this effect:—'Her Majesty's Government have thought it well, in view of the present complicated condition of telegraphic arrangements in China, that the permission which has been applied for should not be granted.' I have recently forwarded for favourable consideration a second application from the Wa Hop Telegraph Co. That is how the matter stands now."

So far all seems plain sailing—excepting the refusal of the Secretary of State to concede what was patent to the meanest capacity could only prove beneficial to the commercial interests of Hongkong. Practical people in this Colony are not to be blamed if they ask why this mercantile community should be made to suffer for the rivalries of two opposing Telegraph Companies and the supineness, stupidity or something worse of the Secretary of State and his wire-pullers. The

Great Northern Company constructed the Canton-Hongkong line; the Eastern Extension were supposed to have been slighted and left out in the cold, and so troubles arose. Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON expressed our views of the matter to the Legislative Council—views which have on several occasions been aired in these columns—and stated the case with perfect fairness and with moderation. The result is inevitable. Lord DUBOIS is quite a different person from his predecessor; the 'Na Hop Company' are certain to obtain the privilege they ask for—a privilege which it was a dishonour to the British Government to refuse in the first instance. During the construction of the line it was broadly hinted to the principal Director of the Wa Hop Company that if he took the contract from the Great Northern and gave it to the Eastern Extension, all opposition to the landing of the cable in Hongkong would be withdrawn. The Director declined to do anything of the kind, and we know what has since happened. Another equally amusing incident is worth mentioning. Since the opening of the line the Wa Hop Company has received several broad hints from government sources to again officially apply for leave to land the cable in Hongkong; and it is a practical fact that the application has been renewed at the request of the Hongkong Government. One may well ask—What does all this mean?

So far the working of the Wa Hop Co. has met with satisfactory results. But another trouble appears to have arisen in Shanghai. We have before us an "express" dated Shanghai, July 17th, which reads as follows:—

EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.  
The Canton-Hongkong-Wa Hop Telegraph Company having failed to observe the terms of an agreement made with the Eastern Extension, Australia and China Telegraph Company, the latter Company cannot accept telegrams to pass over the Canton line. Messages should, as previously, be addressed to Canton post Hongkong.

By order, WALTER JUDD, Superintendent.  
On bringing this under the notice of the Wa Hop Company, Mr. HO AMEI, the managing director briefly disposes of it thus:—"It is false. The Canton Telegraph Company has never entered into any agreement with the E. Extension A. & C. Tel. Co." So much for the manifesto of Mr. WALTER JUDD. On further inquiry we find that since the opening of the Wa Hop Company's line on the 9th inst. the amount due by the Company to the Great Northern for the transmission of messages amounts to \$165.66—and the amount paid in cash to the Eastern Extension \$604.89. Comment on the above would be superfluous; the public will doubtless find no difficulty in forming an opinion as to the cause of all this trouble, which has already so prejudicially affected the general commercial interests of this Colony.

For several excellent reasons we had decided to make no further editorial reference to the recent libel case BULGIN v. FRASER-SMITH. In the first place the matter was one which could have comparatively little interest for anybody outside a limited circle, and therefore as a matter of fiscal policy the general body of our readers had no doubt claims to consideration; secondly, the name was not worth the candle, for as LA BRUYERE pertinently expresses it:—"L'on ne veut dans ce monde que ce que l'on veut valoir, and as an intelligent Hongkong jury had valued BULGIN'S damaged professional reputation at his own instigation at the not too exorbitant sum of one hundred dollars, it would only have been heaping coals of fire on the triumphant (?) plaintiff's head to have made any additional sarcastic allusions to the jury's *chef-d'œuvre* of bitter sarcasm; and thirdly, we were disposed to totally ignore and leave to the comforting reflections of an easily satisfied conscience the misguided individual who had so unwisely risked so much to gain what was practically less than nothing. However, we have received so many letters from friends and correspondents in China and Japan on the subject of Mr. BULGIN, his journalistic career and pretensions, and his appearance at the Supreme Court, and the line of defence we adopted has been so thoroughly justified by the publication in various newspapers of important facts bearing on the matter, which cannot possibly be disputed, that we are reluctantly compelled to again enter the field of personal controversy. For this course, we may add, Mr. BULGIN is himself mainly responsible.

It will be remembered that Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL, in summing up, stated that a point had been raised by the defendant, and it was the real point on which the defence turned, namely, the reference to amateur journalists in the *China Mail* intended to apply to the defendant, or was it intended, as Mr. BULGIN had sworn, for Mr. GRIBBLE, the editor of the *Nagasaki Express*, and that the name of Mr. FRASER-SMITH was not present in his (BULGIN'S) mind when he wrote it? His lordship evidently believed—even after the plaintiff's cross-examination—that Mr. BULGIN knew what he was writing about, and to whom he was referring (i.e. that he knew Mr. GRIBBLE was editor of the *Nagasaki Express* and that the insulting references in the *China Mail* were aimed directly at him and at him alone), or, we opine, it would have been his duty, following the decision of the Privy Council in LAUGHTON v. SODER and MAN, to have instructed the jury that Mr. FRASER-SMITH having been attacked in the public press was entitled to defend himself through the same channel, and that the alleged libel was in law a privileged communication. "It seems to me," observed Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL, "that a great deal of what Mr. FRASER-SMITH has said, would have been very good pleading in the mouth of Mr. GRIBBLE, but it did not justify the defendant's attack on Mr. BULGIN." There can be no doubt

returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages one hundred dollars. Now for the sequel. Mr. JAS. BULGIN, editor of the *China Mail*, &c., &c., when under cross-examination on oath by the defendant, in reply to a most important question referring to the editor of the *Rising Sun* and *Nagasaki Express* said:—"I believe his name is Gribble, or something like that; that was the name of the editor when I was in Japan." On the face of the case it is a fair inference that Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL based his interpretation to the jury of its legal bearings on the italicised portion of the sworn statement we have just quoted. That sworn statement, which was intended to convey and actually did convey the impression that Mr. BULGIN knew Mr. GRIBBLE had been editor of the *Nagasaki Express*, had good grounds for believing that he was an amateur journalist, and that the libel action were directly intended to apply to Mr. GRIBBLE and no other person, completely demolished the plea of privilege advanced by the defendant, and practically settled the case—always presuming that Mr. BULGIN was the witness of truth. And was Mr. BULGIN the witness of truth? Let us see what Mr. GRIBBLE and Mr. BULGIN himself, have to say on that point.

In last night's *China Mail* appears the following letter:—  
Yokohama, 14th July 1883.  
To James Bulgin Esq.  
Hongkong.

"Sir—My attention has been drawn to the evidence recently given by you before the Supreme Court of Hongkong at the trial of the *Nagasaki Express*, wherein you state that you intended the remarks you made against 'amateur journalists' to refer to me; and that it was to me, as Editor of the *Nagasaki Express*, that you attributed the article upon Admiral Villars which you criticised. I have to inform you that the facts are, as you ought to have known when you gave the evidence in question, that I have never been Editor of the *Nagasaki Express*, nor have I ever been connected with the *Nagasaki Express*; that I left *Nagasaki* in 1874, and that since that time I have had no interest whatever in any paper published at that place, nor contributed anything to any paper there. I further, since that time, have had no interest in any newspaper whatever. You might also have known that at the time of your visit to Yokohama (which I believe was in 1880) I was not in Japan, and that the circumstances, as the assumption made from the impression under which you laboured were unjustified, I must repeat to you, in the *China Mail*, a statement of your statement and an expression of regret for the mistake you made in naming me as the Editor of the *Nagasaki Express* and *Nagasaki Express*, and in attributing to me the expressions which you thought proper to criticise.

Yours faithfully,  
HENRY GRIBBLE.  
The above communication settles the question at issue so effectually that comment on our part would be superfluous. However, a writer in the *China Mail* in trying to explain away the awkward facts brought to light by Mr. GRIBBLE says:—"In cross-examination during the hearing of the case we were called upon unexpectedly to state who the Editor of the *Nagasaki Express* was. We replied that our impression was that it was a Mr. GRIBBLE, but that we had very little information about him." We will not rudely accuse the writer of the foregoing as being guilty of deliberately perverting the truth; it is sufficient to say that his statements are not strictly accurate and that he begs the question. Mr. BULGIN, if he possesses a single grain of common sense, must have known perfectly well that he would be asked a number of questions about the editor of the *Nagasaki Express*; Mr. BULGIN did not merely say that it was his "impression" Mr. GRIBBLE was the editor of that paper, he deliberately and distinctly swore that when he (BULGIN) was in Japan Mr. GRIBBLE was the editor. And Mr. GRIBBLE very properly compels Mr. BULGIN to publish a letter in the columns of the *China Mail*, in which it is clearly stated that Mr. GRIBBLE was never in any way connected with the *Nagasaki Express*. On several other points—the writer of the quasi-*china* Mail flounders out of his depth; but we have already said quite enough on the subject to satisfy the most exacting of our personal supporters and friendly critics.

It is nevertheless due to Mr. GRIBBLE, who has been most grossly and unjustifiably slandered by the editor of the *China Mail*, to strengthen his position by independent evidence of a reliable character. We therefore respectfully direct the attention of Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL, Mr. J. FRANCIS, the three worthy gentlemen of the jury in the recent *Telegraph* libel case, Mr. JAS. BULGIN, and all other lovers of truth and fair play whom it may concern to the following paragraph, which we extract from the *Rising Sun* and *Nagasaki Express* of the 14th ult.:—

"The plaintiff in the action for libel recently heard in Hongkong, Mr. James Bulgin, acting-editor of the *China Mail*, in answer to a question put by the defendant, Mr. R. Fraser-Smith, editor and proprietor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, as to who was the editor of the *Rising Sun*, said: 'I believe his name is Gribble, or something like that; that was the name of the editor when I was in Japan.' Now, for the inclusion of the name of the editor of the *Nagasaki Express* in the *China Mail*, we take the opportunity of saying that no person, either of the name of Gribble or anything approaching that name, has ever been connected with the *Rising Sun* in any capacity. In fact, to the best of our knowledge, there has been but one gentleman of the name of Gribble resident in *Nagasaki* since the port was opened. We refer, of course, to Mr. Henry Gribble, head of the firm of Gribble and Co., merchants, who left here in the early part of 1878. So, Mr. James Bulgin, full-blown acting-editor, you are wrong again!"

In having our last word on what is, after all, a wretched business, we cannot do better than direct attention to the subjoined extract from an article which appeared in the *Japan Daily Mail*, which is a sensible and impartial summary of the case:—

"There could be very little doubt that Mr. Fraser-Smith had offended against the laws, so called, of journalism. The prosecution endeavoured to show that the account given by Mr. Bulgin's journalistic experiences was intended to describe him as 'a man of low character and vulgar associations,' and that in recommending him to confine himself to the use of the scissors and paste-brush, the object was to throw doubt on his competence to perform the duties of an editor. One is obliged to confess that these constructions seem a little strained. To assert that a man began life by 'reporting for a low-class paper called the *Cherwell News*' does not sound to ordinary intelligence like an accusation of low character and vulgar associations, and to tell a writer that the scissors and paste-brush become him better than the pen, would be generally construed as a justifiable, though not very graceful, comparison between his own literary productions and those of other people. But there

can be no doubt that Mr. Fraser-Smith's paragraph had more colour than accuracy about it. Mr. Bulgin's journalistic experiences before coming to China had not been confined to the *Clerkenwell News*, though it appeared in evidence that he had been on the staff of that newspaper, under its alias of the *Daily Chronicle*, during the two years which immediately preceded his departure for the East. It also appeared that, according to his own account, he had been engaged in various journalistic enterprises for 15 1/2 years between the ages of 18 and 32, an arithmetical puzzle which he seemed disposed to solve by clipping a year and a half off his scholastic career. But Mr. Bulgin's general accuracy was not conspicuously vindicated on this occasion, as will be seen from the following report of his cross-examination:—

Mr. Fraser-Smith—Now when you wrote—"It is a mean and cowardly proceeding of which amateur journalists are frequently guilty of," did you mean to say that you were referring to persons who do not act exactly in accordance with their wishes?" to whom did you allude?

Witness—The Editor of the *Rising Sun* and *Nagasaki Express*.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—Is the editor of the *Nagasaki Rising Sun* an amateur journalist?

Witness—I believe so; the probabilities are—

Mr. Fraser-Smith—Never mind what the probabilities are; on what grounds do you base this statement, scandalous and insulting utterance?

Witness—I believe the editor of the *Rising Sun* is an amateur journalist.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—What are your reasons for believing that?

Witness—I believe it is because I am aware that the manager and editor of the *Rising Sun* is a gentleman named Norman, who has probably been connected with journalism more years than you have lived? Give us some reasonable grounds for your alluding to this editor so offensively as an amateur journalist?

Witness—I was from my impressions. I had very little information about him.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—As a matter of fact you know nothing about him.

Witness—My impression was that it was the same gentleman who edited the paper when I was in Japan.

This is bad enough, but it becomes much worse when we remember that neither at the time of Mr. Bulgin's visit to Japan, nor at any other time was Mr. Gribble editor of the *Rising Sun* and *Nagasaki Express*. Thus Mr. Bulgin, on the strength of an "impression" which was totally groundless, did not hesitate to charge with "mean and cowardly proceedings" a gentleman who had not the remotest connection with the object of his criticism. Such reckless exhibitions are fortunately rare. The Judge, in summing up, said that "it seemed to him that a great deal of what Mr. Fraser-Smith had said would have been very good pleading in the mouth of Mr. Gribble, but it did not lay in Mr. Fraser-Smith to turn round and make this attack on Mr. Bulgin for the remark the latter had made on Mr. Gribble." The fact is that Mr. Bulgin seems to have followed the example of the infatuated Scotchman who "just stuck in the middle of the road and swore at large," and did not matter to him who might be the editor of the *Nagasaki* journal. He had his own impressions, and that was enough. Still, Mr. Fraser-Smith had no business to call him "a shallow-pated puppy," or to make erroneous statements about his past career. The jury took this view and awarded the plaintiff \$100 damages, a finding on which the latter has some reason to congratulate himself. It is to be regretted, however, that he did not come into Court with cleaner hands, for his attack on the editor of the *Nagasaki Express*, as explained by himself, was absolutely unwarranted.

The present position of Hongkong, it will be readily admitted on all hands, is neither a satisfactory nor an enviable one. By recent telegrams and newspapers from home it is plainly evident that the present political relations existing between the French Republic and Great Britain are, to use an expressive term common in diplomatic circles, severely strained. We have before us an extract from a London daily newspaper containing a report of a statement made to the House of Commons by Mr. GLADSTONE on the action of Admiral PIRAZZ in Madagascar, in which the right honorable gentleman referred to the grave character of the situation caused by the indignities offered by the French officer to Her Majesty's representative at Tamatave and through him to the British flag. The present Prime Minister of Great Britain is essentially a man of peace; his past career, extending over half a century, has almost invariably been marked by a strong aversion to an appeal to arms. If this dreaded last resource could by any possible means be avoided; but in this instance the veteran statesman's utterances left no room for misconception, and coming from such a source rendered them all the more serious. Read between the lines, Mr. GLADSTONE'S statement to the Commons simply meant that for the extraordinary action of the French Admiral in Madagascar towards the officers of Her Majesty's Consulate, France must either make ample reparation—or the friendly relations which had existed for so long between the two countries would inevitably be disturbed. It would perhaps be scarcely accurate to say that Earl GRANVILLE'S representations to the French Government assumed the shape of an ultimatum, but it is positively certain that Mr. CHATELAIN-LACOUR was led to understand that unless the *amende honorable* for what was a gross and unjustifiable outrage on international law and treaty rights was made, serious complications would ensue. That Mr. GAZVY and his Ministers understood the gravity of the situation may be gathered from the fact that M. WADDINGTON (whose friendliness to Great Britain is well known) was at once appointed to succeed M. TISSOT as French Ambassador at London, and this appointment was looked upon here as well as at home as a desire on the part of the Republic to amicably arrange differences. However, in face of the feeling of irritation which has existed amongst the French people against Great Britain since the late Egyptian war, it would be very unwise to jump at the conclusion that any great concession towards the *perfidie Albion* would be sanctioned by public opinion. And therefore we are correct in stating that diplomatic relations between the two countries are severely strained.

Within two days sail from Hongkong a body of French troops, estimated to be some 12,000 strong, are waiting in battle array for the expected struggle in Tongking. A powerful French fleet commands the China Sea. Any day might bring us news of war between France and China, of even more serious complications, and yet this im-

portant colony is practically defenceless. Where is the British fleet? Admiral WILLES in the *Andalous*, with the remainder of the vessels of the China Squadron, is cruising somewhere in the north, idling away valuable time on the coast of Korea instead of being here where duty calls, and where the services of our men-of-war might be urgently required at any moment. Who is to blame for this extraordinary exhibition of short-sightedness we have no means of knowing; but Sir GEORGE BOWEN will be held responsible if he fails to take the necessary precautions to secure adequate protection for this colony, and the important interests which it represents, which have been entrusted to his charge.

We have no desire to appear in the role of alarmists, but it must be patent to every person in this colony that Hongkong is quite at the mercy of the Frenchmen-of-war, which so unexpectedly steamed into the harbour on Saturday morning. That the authorities were surprised, and to some extent alarmed, we have good grounds for knowing, nor can it be wondered at. Admiral MEYER has under his command on his present mission, whatever it may be, the iron-clad *Victorieuse*, the corvette *Villars*, the sloop *Volta* and the gunboat *Lulin*, not a very imposing force it is true, still far too powerful for anything we could at the moment place against it. We have the *Wivern*, a high class fighting ship, but she is not in trim nor has she a crew on board; the *Sapphire* is also a heavily armed vessel, but the *Cockchafer*, *Midge*, *Exe*, *Swift*, and *Thetis* are mere gunboats which could offer no resistance to an ironclad like the *Victorieuse*. And it must not be forgotten that a powerful French fleet is lying at anchor in Halong Bay, within forty eight hours sail of Hongkong.

Without anticipating any serious troubles we submit to His Excellency the Governor and to the Naval Authorities that, in view of the present unsettled state of the political atmosphere it is not prudent to leave Hongkong practically defenceless. Admiral WILLES should be communicated with at once, and requested to bring the fleet to the south. If Governor Bowen is afraid to take such a responsibility on himself he should telegraph to the British Government for instructions. The answer His Excellency will receive if he follows our suggestion admits of no question. The Government have decided to reinforce the China Squadron and the *Rupert* is already being prepared for that purpose with all possible speed, so that it is apparently not their policy to be "caught napping" as Hongkong certainly has been in the present instance. The China Squadron is wanted in Hongkong; the greater portion of the fleet should, never have left the port with a Franco-Chinese war staring us in the face.

## MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on the afternoon of the 20th July when there were present His Excellency Governor Sir George Bowen, Chief Justice Sir George Phillippo, Mr. W. H. Marsh, (Colonial Secretary), Mr. E. L. O'Malley (Attorney-General), Mr. A. Lister, (Colonial Treasurer), Mr. J. M. Price, (Surveyor-General), Dr. F. Stewart, (Registrar-General), and Messrs. P. Ryrie, and F. Bulkeley Johnson, (unofficial members).

FINANCE.  
On the proposal of the Colonial Secretary certain votes in excess of the Estimates which had been approved by the Finance Committee and required legislative authority were unanimously agreed to. The principal items were sums voted for the reclamation of Causeway Bay and the Yau-mai swamp, the improvement of our drainage system, the erection of a lighthouse on Snodgrass Island, and the salary of an assistant to the Government Marine Surveyor.

REPORTS.  
Three reports from Mr. J. M. Price, as Surveyor-General and Chairman of the Sanitary Board, (which we published yesterday) besides several other papers of public importance were laid on the table.

The following letters will be read with interest:—

8th July 1883.  
Sir—In compliance with the instructions of His Excellency the Governor I have made an approximate estimate of the cost of erecting on the waterfront point of Glouce Causeway Island a lighthouse consisting of a full tower, a lantern, a dwelling, a kitchen, a storehouse, a workshop, a very rough but substantial shed to house coal, and a small house for the keeper. I have the honour to report that these works cost to £12,000. I have, &c.

J. M. Price, Surveyor-General.  
The Honorable W. H. Marsh, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.  
P. S.—I should add that two wells are included in the above estimate.

8th July 1883.  
Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorandum No. 17 of the 23rd February, reporting upon the Marine Survey Department, and I have to convey to you my approval of the proposal to Mr. Bowen's Secretary, Mr. J. M. Price, to take to £10,000, and of the appointment of an Assistant Surveyor, as already sanctioned, at a salary of £8,000. I have the honour to report that these works cost to £12,000. I have, &c.

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postage is unconnected with any subsidised mail line.

The proposal was seconded by the Colonial Treasurer and carried unanimously.

OPIMUM AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.  
The Attorney-General, in moving the first reading of a Bill entitled "The Excise Ordinance (Opium) 1878-1879 Amendment Ordinance 1883 (No. 2)" stated that the object of the Bill was to apply certain provisions of the existing law with regard to the sale of prepared opium to dress opium. There was a sort of sub-farm for the working of the dress opium business, and some doubts had prevailed in the minds of the Magistrates as to whether they had power to issue warrants under the existing Ordinance in respect of the unauthorised sale of dress opium.

The Bill was seconded by the Colonial Secretary and carried. It was afterwards read a second time, hurried through committee and passed.

THE GOVERNOR.—The next business is the first reading of a Bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance, 1879.

The Attorney-General—I have to ask leave to introduce this Bill. Its object is to repeal section 25 of Ordinance 8 of 1879. That section makes certain provisions with regard to quarantine, which are, however, insufficient for the purpose and have been found to inflict a good deal of hardship on some ships. The proposal by the substituted section is to vest in the Government the power of making such regulations as may seem necessary to the Governor in Council for maintaining and enforcing effective quarantine in the ports and waters of the colony. Under the Ordinance it is proposed to make rules and regulations very nearly resembling in the first instance those now in force, but there will be no necessity, as there is now, to proclaim any particular port or place to be infected or supposed to be infected, or in communication with an infected port. Two classes of vessels will be liable to be affected by these regulations, vessels arriving with cases of disease on board or having had disease on board within ten days of the time of their arrival, and vessels arriving within ten days from any port where infectious disease prevails. It is intended in the first instance to apply regulations to these two classes of vessels, and if this is found to be necessary to proclaim any particular port or place infected.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

Mr. Bulkeley Johnson—I have only to say with reference to this amendment that it will be received with satisfaction by all the shipping interests in the colony.

The Bill was then read a first time, and after standing orders were suspended, it was read a second time, considered in committee, and passed.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS CONTINUATION ORDINANCE.  
The Attorney-General moved the first reading of the French Mail Steamers Continuation Ordinance, the object of which is to continue in force for another year Ordinance 6 of 1880 securing to French mail steamers within the waters of the colony the status of men-of-war. This was seconded by the Colonial Treasurer and carried.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1882.  
On the motion of the Colonial Secretary a bill to authorise the appropriation of a supplementary sum of \$132,252 to defray the charges of the year 1882 was read a first time.

APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1883.  
The Colonial Treasurer moved the first reading of a bill to apply a sum not exceeding \$1,048,524 to the public service of the year 1883, which was seconded by the Colonial Secretary and carried.

THE ESTIMATES FOR 1884.  
The Governor submitted for the consideration of the Legislative Council the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1884, together with a Report thereon from the Colonial Secretary and Auditor General.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.  
Government House, Hongkong, July 18th, 1883.

Auditor Office, 14th July, 1883.  
I have the honour to submit for His Excellency's information the following report in explanation of the increases or decreases that have been made in the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of 1884, as compared with those of the present year.

REVENUE.  
The Revenue for 1884 has been estimated at \$1,213,958. This is nearly \$100,000 in excess of the Estimates of the present year. The receipts during the first half of 1883 justify, however, the belief that the Revenue for the year will not fall short of \$1,250,000, and I do not think the foregoing estimate has been made with the Revenue of next year.

There is an increase of \$100,000 in Revenue from Land, owing partly to the large sales of land which have been effected during the last few years, and partly to the increased rent which has been realised for the Quarry Farm. The Slaughter House lease has also realised about \$6,000 higher than in 1882.

In Licences the only important alteration made is for Opium, which has been estimated at \$30,000 more than the sum at which the Farm was last disposed of. The collection of the four months ending 30th June last have been at a much higher level, and if the calculation had been made on that basis a much larger increase might have been entered on the estimate. It has been thought, however, to insert a more moderate sum for next year.

Under the head of Taxes an increase of \$30,000 for Stamps, and of \$5,000 for Postage have been provided—based upon the collections during the first half of the present year. The Police, Water, Fire, and Lighting Rates remain the same as before.

There is an increase of \$35,000 for Fees of Court. Fees of Officers estimated at nearly the same amount as for 1883, although the collections in 1883 were considerably higher. In the details of these fees some minor alterations will be found.

An increase of \$10,000 has been set down under the head of Interest of Money Invested, in consequence of the transfer of the Special Fund to the General Revenue. There is a decrease of \$5,000 for Storage of Gunpow



